WORTH ONE DOLLAR

Fascinating Myth Connected With the Coin of 1804

DECLARED TO BE A FAKE

Government Nover Issued Such a Cots. Other Instances of Curious Fraud Practiced Upon Collectors

A sprucely freezed young fellow, with an air of hadly suppressed excitament, walked into a secondhand book store and curio shop on Marietta street thing-day night and laid a silver dollar on the

"What is that worth?" he said to the The man behind the counter examin

the com with an imperturbable counte-nance. "One dollar," he replied. "But, man alives almost acreamed the visitor. "Don't you see the date?"

"Certainly. It's 1804."

The visitor fumbled in his pocket and produced a pamphiet. "Bond that," he said, opening it and putting his finger on a certain page. The paragraph he indicated run as follows:

The dollar of 1804, the 'diamond dollar,' as it is familiarly termed, is the rurest of all American coins. A very limited number were struck from the dies, and only four are known to be in existence. One is owned by the British museum, one by Mr. E. L. Carpenter, a collector of Boston; one by the Illings Historical society, and one by Mr. V. Herbert of Rosnoke, Va. The last one sold was bid in for \$1,500. The dealer read this deliberately and

assumed a tired expression.
"That is pure beah," he said. "In the first place there is no such thing as an 1804 dollar. I mean a genuine one. Of course there are plenty of dollars with 1804 on them, but it was not put there by the mint. If Mr. Herbert of Rounoke or anybody else ever paid \$1,300 for such a coin, they were done to the tune of exactly \$1,400. There are eight 1804 dollars right here in Atlanta besides this one. Two are in Mr. Abe Fry's safe, Mr. Ed Brown has four and Mr. Wil-

Georgia. Some of the owners know that they are fakes, and some fondly believe that they have a treasure." "And you say that the government

at least 50 of them in the state of

never coined them?" gasped the visitor.
"I do. I made special inquiry at the United States treasury department at Washington and was informed that no dollars were issued that year. In the collection of coins there, which is of coarse complete, there is no 1804 dollar. I know that the myth is widespread, but it is a myth all the same. It was started by unscrupulous dealers, and there is a regular factory in New York for running out these dollars. They simply change the date on an 1807 or an 1809 dellar, both of which are comparatively common. They are then sold by private agents. If they were posted in the ontalogues for public sale, the fraud would be quickly denounced, but they are worked off on collectors who think they are petting a smath

The young man sighed and put his dellar in his pocket. "There must be a good deal of fraud of that kind practions!" he wand.

You," replied the dealer, "there is, Take for instance the Greenville (Ala.) 5 cont Confederatestamp. No such a stamp was ever issued, yet you can key them by the hundred. They being all the way from \$1 to \$15. The \$1,000 Confederate bill is another example. There were exactly seven of these printed, and the plate was then destroyed. It's a long story, but that is the gist of it. One is in the British museum, one in the Astor library at New York and the others are owned by individuals throughout the country, a specimen, by the way, being here in Atlanta. Now, I have had dozens of these bills offered me for sale. There are thousands in collections over the world, all spurious, every one of them. In fact, the frand practiced in that line would

After the young man went out considerably crestfallen, a reporter, who had overheard the conversation, asked whether there were really many American come that brought very fancy prices.

"Yes," said the deuler, "Quite a number. There is the 1865 quarter without the arrowheads and rays. The quarter with both of these devices on it is comman, but without them is exceedingly scarce and worth several hundred dollars. A very rare coin is the 1803 half penny, but recently several thousand of them were found in Ohio, and the price has dropped to next to nothing.

"Most people," he continued, "labor under the impression that a con is valuable simply because it is old. Consequently they will hoard up old peunics. nichels and silver pieces that are really univ worth their face value. The preminm on a coin is not fixed by its age. has by its warnity. How do coins be pome scarce? Heaven only knows! It is a great mystery. There are instances of coinage of about equal volume on two consecutive years where specimens from one are as pientiful as blackberries and the other as scarce as hen's teeth. Nobody can explain it-we simply know that it is so. The mysterious disappearance of people which we occasionally read about is not half the enigma that this disappearance of money is. It vanishes from circulation, melts apparently into then are, and all the funcy prices and hig promitums of collectors naver succeed in bringing it to life again."- Atlanta Con-

Avette feiness.

It is fearfully cold over the has of Alaska on the edge of the Rocky mountains. Last winter the thermometer was for a week at a time down to 60 degrees. and I have seen it go even considerably lower. At no time in the winter, nor during other winters that I have been there, was it higher than 40 degrees. This said is everneisiting. We lived in a willd ling house, a good warm one, but mour a time I have awakened in the solute and fromit the blank-to, which were kept up will under the nose, fromt butto a radio of nos. Scenetimes the interror radii calica the blankets for a long

Meatic and averything from, and you would these their anywhere without thinking. The wiest experience was trying to make itrook. The years would freeze in suchs of ros. offentions given

when the greatest care was exercised. If you stepped out, exerything was so attil and so infermely cold you could hear yourself breaths. It had a rustling sound.

I discovered a queer thing about the cold, and it was this: Below 40 degrees you didn't notice it any more than 40 degrees. It might go to 40 degrees, or even more, but it made so little difference more, but it made so little difference. ence that you didn't notice it. It was all practically the same to you.—San Francisco Examiner.

A Columni Rock Camel.

A Colemat Rock Camet.

One of the most curious and interesting formations in rock in the world is to be seen a short distance east of the stage road between Tucson and Oracle, and stands on a knoll several feet above the surrounding sand hills.

When first seen, we are told, the effect is startling, and the mind has to get over the shock before the psculiar object can be comprehended. It is a most perfect representation of a camel and is formed of one piece of granite. This curiosity is of colorsal size, but perfectly proportioned. It is about 60 feet high and is very white and smooth. There are very few fissures on the surface, and they, strangely, are in the proper places to atrangely, are in the proper places to form features. The only real projection from the surface is exactly placed for an ayelirow. The two humps are plainly to be seen, and the seek is curved beanti-

Perhaps some of the first discoverers of the sphinz in modern times attrib-uted its authorship to an upheaval of the earth's crust, but everybody in this age knows better. As mediaval man has en traced to Arizona and its methods and implements discovered there in prousion, why should we say that every curious formation bearing the image of some beast or other thing was not his work a thousand years or more ago?-

Got the Sparrows Tipey.

The Euglish sparrows have proved a misance in the cotton country, for as soon as the holls open they pick out the cotton and carry it off, and some planters have lost, as they claim, hundreds of pounds in this way. There is one man, however, on the Mississippi that has not lost much. When he found the sparrows were committing depredations, he pro-cured a quantity of wheat, soaked it in sweetened whisky and strewed it along the rows. The sparrows found it and thought they had a picnic.

So they had, but in 15 or 20 minutes there was the upwest lot of English sporows over seen on the face of this earth. They relied about on the ground, falling on their sides and backs and kicking their heels into the air like a parcel of drunkards, all the while uttering the most comical squeaks. They did not have long to squeak, however, for the boys gathered them up and threw them into bags. The first day they gathered two bushels of drunken sparrows. Three or four days later the experiment was repeated with almost equal success, and from time to time since. They made excellent potpie, but the survivors have evidently come to regard the plantation as hoodooed, for now very few come about it .- St. Louis Exchange.

George I and the Stage

George I was a lover of the stage, and, as his predecessors had done, caused his pression on his mind. "servants" to play before him at court. In 1718 his majesty ordered the great hall of Hampton court to be converted for the time into a theater. There, under the direction of Steele, "whose political services had been poorly recompensed by granting him some theatrical privileges," seven performances were riven. Among the plays were "Hamlet," "Sir Courtly Nice," "The Constant Couple," "Love For Money," "Volpone" and "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife." Among the players were Colley Cibber, Pinkethman, Johnson, Thurmond, Booth, Mills, Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Younger.

In former times the fee paid by the sovereign to his servants for a play acted at Whitehall had been £20. For these plays at Hampton court, King George, besides paying the actors their ordinary day's wage and traveling expenses, gave £150, and added £200 for the managers. The players were required to act at any time upon receiving a day's notice.-Gentleman's Magazine.

Leprosy and Periwinkles. "Airenedj" writes as follows to the Indian papers: "Permit me to invite attention to the fact that the districts of Bibhum, Burdwan, Bahecorah, etc. four or five of the districts of Bengal in which leprosy prevails to the greatest extent (vide statistics of the leprosy mmission), are notorious for the quantities of periwinkles consumed in om by the inhabitants. In no part of India are there such dirty and filthy pools of water in which periwinkles lengalee, googlee) exist as in these listricts, and the women fish them up by the hundredweight and eat them by is ton each year. Can it be that these shellfish contain the leper bacillus or microbs or germ, or other abomination that induces the system to hatch the discuse, so to put it?"-St. James Guzette.

Money Comparisons.

A contemporary has figured out that the American double eagle of \$20 is equal to 20 patakas of Abyssinia, 20 kwans of Annam, 24 plasters of Arabia, 20 perce of Argentine, about 44 florins of Austria, about 103 france of France, 26 milyeis of Brazil, 2 conders of Chili, 36 rigidalors of Denmark, 400 plasters of Egypt, £4 of Great Britain, 10:3 drachmas of Greece, 84 marks of Germany, 45 rapess of India, 163 lire of Italy, 20 year of Japan, 50 scudi of Malta, 100 let of Rommania, 50 guilders of the Netherlands, 27 rubles of Russia, 5 tomune of Persia, 251 plasters Servia, 32 ticols of Stam. 100 pesetas of Spain, 200 gwush of Tripoli, 7 tillas of Turkistan, 21 patscons of Uruguay and 25 peace of Veneznela.

A Tulested Man.

Prince Bennarck was once presed by a certain American official to reconcernd his son for a diplomatic place. "He is a very remarkable follow," said the proof. father, "Hespeaks seven languages. "in need!" said Himanrok, who diwe not hold a very high opinion of linguistic acquirements. What a wonderful headwayer he would make! - Argonaut.

A Man's Excusa.

Young Bride (posting) - Here we have safe hern married two days, Chronica, and you've sculding me already. Bushmud-of hoow, my dear, but just think her long there been waiting for

Non-consumer. -- Tit-Billion.

MISSING.

By CHARLES IL LEWIS CM. QUADA

(Coperation 1886, by Chartes B. Lewis.)
We talk and write of the mysteries of the sea as if there were no mysteries to be encountered ashore. He who goes down to the sea will be awed and mystified and sometimes maleafraid by sights and sounds, but the peaceful country and crowded city offer us no less. Almost everything met with at sea can be explained by natural causes, but things happen on land which baffle the shrewdest and most logical minds to make clear.

the strange disappearance of Lizzie Wil-liams, and yet the case is as much of a mystery as it was when 300 people were



STRUCK DOWN BY TRAMPS.

searching the fields and forests for her dead body. Linds was the only daughter of a farmer living on the Wisconsin ver, Wisconsin, between the towns of ndsome, intelligent girl and the belle of the neighborhood, and ber family were well liked by all. One September morning, in the year 1868, a tin peddler mmed Joseph Sweet drove up to the use. Mrs. Williams made a few purconses, and as he was going south the girl Luzzie decided to ride with him as far as the house of a friend named Carpenter. The distance was only a mile, with a

farm between,
This farm was owned by a man named dicott, and the yeddler stopped at the rouse. He left Lizzle on the wagon, while he went around to the kitchen door. He found that Mrs. Endicott had just burned her hand on 'the stove, and when she brought a cloth he dressed the burn and was in the house for perhaps a quarter of an hour. She went out to the wagon with him, being told that Lizzie illiams was there, but the girl had disappeared. A few rods away there were a bend in the road and a bit of woods, and it was concluded that she had got tired waiting and started off on foot. In a hitle while the peddler followed her and stopped at Carpenter's to learn that she had not arrived. It then occurred to han that she must have forgotten something and returned home, but it was a trifling circumstance and made no im-

Three days later the alarm was sent at Lizzie Wil ly missing. She had not returned home, nor could it be found that she had called at any farmhouse for a distance of five miles either way. After a day's search without trace of her the peddler was overhanled and placed under arrest. His story was a truthful one and easily veri-The pair were seen by no less than four different people as they drove up to ndicott's, but no one saw Lizzie Wiliams after that. As she was gone when the peddler came out with Mrs. Endicott, there could be no case against him, no matter what her fate. Day after day the search went on, until every foot of ground for miles around had been inspected. Then it extended to the towns. The river was dragged and the case given to the detectives.

Something ought to have been discovered, but the case stands today as it did then. A dozen or more "suspects" were arrested and discharged, and seven or eight different officials secured "clews," which promised much, but amounted to nothing. Not a glove, ribbon or other relic was picked up. No living person could be found who saw her after she left the peddler's wagon at Endicott's. No pedestrian or team passed her as she sat there. Lizzie loved her home and could not therefore have planned to run away. She had no money with her and was not dressed in her best. The search was so thorough and extended so far that had she been living she must have been found. There have been many theories advanced as to what became of her, but none of them has covered all the points.

A Chicago detective who worked on the case for three months gave it as his opinion that she left the peddler's wagon to make the other half mile on foot. The river was to her left and only a few rods away. Her attention may have been attracted by something queer, and she walked through the strip of woods to the bank and accidentally fell in. The officer found a spot where the bank had cavel in, and this fact strengthened his theory. It was weeks after her disappearance, and there was no use to look

It is now about 18 years since the conductor mystery" occurred, and the solution is as far away as ever. A railroad conductor named George Hopkins lived at Bostling Green, Ky. At the age of 25 he was married to a girl of good family and established a home. Hopkins was a soler, steady man and well liked by all who knew him. So far as any one could judge, his home life was all that could be hoped for, while his position as conductor was secure and his salary liberal. He had been married about 10 months when he arranged to looked him a bonse. On a certain Turs-day aftermoon, he let the contract to a builder and entered fato certain other contracts affairs. He went out at 6-5-lock that evening, and an wife accompanied like to the depot. He spoke to several people on the train whem he know, and there was nothing whatever in his inche or a three to attract attention.

to train resolved Nasionale on time. and It plans reported and got his centers. we treat. It was half an hour after the Iron but pulled out before he was informs. A talogram was sent back, but news of her sould be load. Free defrevent progle man Hopking there is four mounter ladiers his train polint out, but to one one him board the train. Neither ecold sor one be found who now him

leave the depot or board any other train.

After a couple of days the detectives were set to work, but they never got the slightest trace of the missing man. Had he vanished into air like smoke his disappearance could not have been more

Was Hopkins an emberaler? No. On the contrary, the railroad company was in his debt. Had he left his wife for another woman? That theory was worked on, but produced so proof. Was he "off in his head? All those who had done business with him that day accuted the dea. He had about \$5,000 in the bank at home, and not over \$3 or \$4 with him. He was a man without an enemy. Nobody could find the slightest reason why he should plan to disappear, and nobody could see how he could be decoyed away and disposed of. After months of invesand disposed of. After months of inves-tigation it was generally concluded that Hopkins became suddenly insune and started off into the country; but if so, how was it possible for him to concean his identity? Even the farmers for a hundred miles around were watching for him, and the case was known to the

police of every city in the Union. One detective differed from the general conclusion, and it may strike you that he was on the right trail. There was a freight train standing on the outside of the passenger train. As was afterward known, four or five tramps were in one of the empty box cars. Hopkins may have been walking between the trains and been struck down by the tramps for the purpose of robbery. It would have been the right thing to do to lift his body into the car and at some point down the road fling is into the ushes or into some ravine.

A case which created widespread

terest for two or three years, and which was explained by a horrible discovery made 10 years after the first alarm, was that of Professor Cooke of a Baltimore college. About 30 years ago he went to the town of Mankato, Minn., to visit relatives, and one day he took a saidle horse and rode up the country to look at some land offered for sale. This was a journey of 16 miles. The land was pointed out to him by a settler named Nelson, who also invited him to dinner. After dinner the professor started out on foot to inspect the property, and that was the last ever seen of him alive. The horse had been put into a rude stable, and the saddle was not removed. Some time during the afternoon he got loose and started for home.

Next morning two men came riding up to Nelson's to see what had become of the professor. The farmer and his wife had been considerably worried over the man's nonappearance, and they were glad to see the men and willing to render all possible assistance. The three men searched all day but could get no trace of the professor. Next day Nelson and his wife were arrested for murder, and 100 men were hunting the woods and fields to find where the body had been buried. While no trace of it could be found the demeanor of man and wife was declared suspicions. Their stories did not agree, and when pushed to ex-



plain matters they relanded into silence. The enraged people wanted to torture the man to make him confess, and if the sheriff had not got the start of the crowd both would have been lynched.

When the case came up for examination, Nelson and his wife told a straightforward story. If there were discrepancies, they were of no importance. The bridle was found in the barn, where the horse rubbed it off his head, and the footprints of the professor were found where he had leaped a creek. Not the slightest legal evidence could be brought against the couple, but yet two-thirds of the community believed them guilty. The missing man was advertised for, a reward incited sheriffs and detectives to take up his trail, and there was no let up in the search for two years. Three or four men continued it a year longer. It seemed impossible that the man could have gone a distance of 20 miles without being recognized, and as in the case of Hopkins no reason could be found why he should exile hituself.

Ten years later a dog solved the mystery. In crossing the creek a mile or so from Nelson's house the professor stepped into a bed of quicksand and was held fast. He probably shouted for assist-ance, but his cries were not heard. He eank feet first, and when the treacherous sands closed over his head there was no trace of his grave. Eight or nine years later a great freshet changed the course of the creek by many rods. Later still, as the farmer was plowing up the eld bed of the creek, his dog scented the skeleton and uncovered the skull. Help was summoned and the bones removed, and enough clothing was left to identify the dead man to everylandy's satisfaction. He had met a terrible death, but

no one was guilty of shedding his blood. Almost every day one reads of the 'mysterious disappearance' of a well known citizen, but you have only to follow the case for a few days to find that there were good reasons why he should drop out of sight. There is no mystery where the man is an embeazier or de facilier or has become infatuated with an niventures. The case of Milo Hartings was one which hundreds of people pasted away in their scrapbooks and which scores of shoriffs and detectives had reason to grow) over. Bustings was a young man, 23 years old, steady, temperste as I sections minded. He was half owner in a foundry at Jefferson City, Mo., and at the time of his disappearance. tras reading lots of money and was ongaged to a handsome gurl who would

being him a fortune. One day in June, 1907, he called at the bank and deposited to 000 which had frest been, gold in to the firm. He had a private accepted of over \$12,000 to the serie bank. He forest no man a dellar, had never had a governt with aurbody, and his health was excellent. He left the bank of 3 o'clock with a spain on his

face, and up to this hour his case is an unsolved mystery. He went amounters, but where? He did not go by boat or train. He did not drive or ride on horse-back. Fifteen minutes after he left the bank he was asked for and could not be

The first idea in Hastings' case was that he was involved financially. The hext was that he wanted to evade marriage; the third that he had been decoyed to some place and robbed and murdered; the fourth that he was a murdered; the fourth that he was a victim of temporary insanity. None of the theories would bear investigation. It was proved that he was annious for the marriage to take place; that his financial situation was Al; that there were no particularly had men in Jefferson just then, and that his mind was never clearer and stronger than on that day. "Why did he go?" was asked by thousands, and "Where did he go?" by other thousands, but to this date there has been no astisfactory answer. There were those who factory answer. There were those who held that he committed suicide by jumping into the river. For three weeks the stream was watched and patrolled for a distance of 50 miles. The search covered every sere of ground for miles

Every highway was traveled and in-quiries were made. Thousands of circu-lars having his photograph and description were sent out, and the reward ste for a year at \$10,000. The best detective in the country spent weeks on the case and could not trace him beyond the doors of the bank. First and last over 50 men were arrested at different points and held for identification, but none of them proved to be the missing man. You will say with others that he must have gone somewhere and that some trace ought to have been discovered, but the fact reingins that nothing has been learned. My theory of the case is that he left the bank to go aboard of a steamer on a business errend, and that in crossing the gangplank or moving about aboard he fell into the river and was drowned. That his body was not discovered only shows that it might have caught fast on a snag at the bottom or floated past the watchers in the night.

I was living at Proctorville, Lawrence

county, O., when the news came that General Morgan was coming to Green-up, Ky., having marched through Rentucky from Cumberland Gap. I was a half grown boy then and was crasy to see an army. Father told me to ride down and see the crossing. It was a ride of 40 miles, but I had a cousin in Ironton, and the night before I started on horseback, riding through to Ironton.

Here I met and staid with my cousin.

The next morning by daybreak we rode to Greenup, about 10 miles, and for the first time I saw an army, and that army fording the Ohio river. And I'll never forget it. All the romance of war was gone in a minute. Instead of bright uniformed soldiers and gayly capari-soned chargers, I saw a tired and a dusty lot of men, wornout and lame mules and horses without number, broken wagons and crippled cannon, all getting across the river in the best way they could. But the river was shallow, and horses, men and wagons crossed easily enough. Then I knew war was a serious business and not fun.-Cincinnati Trib

A Source of Embarrasement. "Dese new fangled clothes dat de young gents is wearin makes me tired," said the young man who prides himself on creating an impression that he is looking for trouble.

"What's de matter wit 'em?" "Dey make one man look jes' like an-udder. Yer can't tell whedder yer goin up against er dood er a college at'lete. See?"-Washington Star.

"Velvet will be worn as much as ever

this winter," said the wife of a promi nent New York journalist who was reading a fashion journal. "Yes, I am afraid the velvet there is

left on the collar of my last winter's overcont will be more worn than ever before the robins nest again," was the pensive reply of the molder of public opinion.-Texas Siftings. Conjugal Taunts

Charley-You never cared for me. Jenny-Why did I marry you then? Charley-From motives of gratitude. Jennie - Gratitude! Gratitude for Charley-Gratitude for having made you your only proposal of marriage.-

A Guarded Answer. "Now confess, McBride, do you hold

your wife on your lap as much now as then you were first married?" asked "Well, Barlow," replied McBride, "to tell the truth, I believe she sits on me

rather more now than then."-Detroit Very Little Pleasure In It. orinda Bineberry - Did you 'njoy you'se'f at the fair, Mistah Somi Cal Sominie-Well, cand'ly, Miss Lo-

rinda, I can't say 't I did. Dero's sich a heap o' t'ings fer people ter look at dat I didn't 'tract no sorter 'tention ertall .-World's Fair Puck. Well Up In It. "Barker is going to teach me book

keeping," said young Jarley.
"Well, he's just the man to do it," said Dawson. "I lent him a copy of Was son's poems a year ago, and he's kept it ever since."-Harper's Bagar.

Of Interest to Athletes. James Robinson, the athletic trainer at Princeton college, Princeton, N. J.,

I have found it imperative to have ours and simple remedies onband in case of cuts, bruises, strains sprains, ids, rheumstism, etc. Shortly entering upon my profession, I discovered such a remedy in Allocok's porous planters. I tried other planters, but und them too barsh and irritating Allocak's porous plasters give almost instantaneous relief, and their strengthening power is remarkable. In cases of weak back put two piesters on the small of the back and in a short time you will be capable of quite severe exerjumping, the superire or tendone in wa are feet sometimes weaken. This an invariably he relieved by outling the planter in narrow strips, so as to give free mottlem and applying on musire affected."

Som Threat. For a som throat there is nothing better than a derived handage dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will,

nearly always effect a cure in one night's time. This requesty is also a favorite for rheumatism and has cured many very nevere cases. 30 cent lattice for sale by Peck Bros., druggists, 129 and 131 Mon-roe street, and F. J. Wuraburg, 58 Mon-roe street.

New Chicago Service

G. R. & L. Columenting Monday, November 20th, train now leaving for Chicago at 10:05 a.m. will leave at 10:40 a.m. and run through solid and independently; arriving Chicago at 4 p.m. Huffet parior car and first-clear day coaches.

Night train with through sleeping oar and coach will leave mme as now—11:20 p.m.—arrive Chicago 7:05 a.m.

From Chicago solid train will leave Chicago at 4:15 p.m., arriving Grand Rapida 9:50 p.m. instead of 10 p.m., arriving Grand Rapida 7:10 a.m.

Out in a Bizzard.

Mr. J. P. Blaise, an extensive real estate dealer in Des Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of that state during a recent blissard, says the Saturday Review. Mr. Blaise had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he pas unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia or lung fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaize regards his cure as simply wonderful. For sale by Peck Broa, druggists, 129 and 131 Monroe street, and F. J. Wursburg, 58 Monroe street.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

In their worst forms are cured by the use of P. P. P. If you are debilitated and run down, or if you need a tonic to regain flesh and lost appetite, strength and vigor, take P. P. P. and you will be strong and healthy. For shattered constitutions and lost manhood, P. P. P. [Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium] is the king of all medicines. P. P. P. is the greatest blood purifier in the world. For sale by all druggists.

Criticising a Young Lady "She would be a pretty girl but for

What's that?" asked Charley.

"What's that?" asked Charley.

George—"Her face is always covered with purple and red blotchea."

Charley—"Oh, that's easily enough disposed of. Used to be the same way myself, but I caught on to the trouble one day, and got rid of it in no time."

George—"What was it?"

Charley—"Simply blood eruptione
Took a short course of P. P. P. I tell you, if's the boss blood corrector. The governor had rheumatism so had that you could hear him holler clear across the country every time he moved. He tried it, and you know what an athletic old gent he is now. If somebody would give Miss Daisy a pointer, she would thank them afterwards. All the drug stores sell it.

A Cure for Croup.

When on a visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton of Lursy, Russell county, Kansse, called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six year old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it having cored him of a very severe at-tack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthu-siastic in his praise of the Remedy. For sale by Peck Bros., druggists, 129 and 131 Monroe street, and F. J. Wurzburg. 58 Monroe street.

For Over Pifty Years

Mrs. Winstow's Scotting Stupp has been used for children teething. It souther the child softens the gume, allays all pain, curse wind colle, and is the best remedy for Diarrhon. Twenty-five cents a bestile.

DR. SCHENCK'S

Mandrake Pills have a value as a household remedy far beyond the power of language to describe. The family can hardly be true to itself that does not keep them on hand for use in emergencies.

MANDRAKE

Is the only regetable substitute for that dangerous mineral, MERCURY, and white its action as a curative is fully equal, it possesses none of the perilous effects.

In Constitution, Mandrake acts upon the bowels without disposing them to subsequent

No remedy acts of directly on the lives nothing so speedily cures Sick Hendache Bour Stomach and PILLS.

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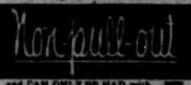
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Attempt at Suicide.

It Might Have Been Prevented.

[From the Boston Post.]

(From the Boston Post.)

While the walks in the Public Garden were crowded yesterday afternoon about 4.30 e'clock, people near the entrance gates at the corner of Beacon and Charles atreets were horrified to see a man suddenly plungs a knife repeatedly into his throat and full to the ground.

While walting for a conveyance an officer questioned the would-be suicide, who was about 50 years of age, as to his name, address, and reason for wishing to end his life, but the man steadfastly refused to give any information regarding himself. He was taken to the Massichusetts General Huspital and surgical attendance given him. Although weak from loss of blood it is probable ne will recover. About 9 e'clock last night a hospital attendant got a little information from him. He said his name was Samuel D—, and that he came some weeks ago from New Brumwick. The last few days his head has felf queer, and he has been wandering about the city, not knowing which way to turn. What impelled him to commit his rush act he was unable to say.

The above is the familiar but terrible story of the results of mental derangement raused by overstrain of the nervous system. People who have discusses, headarks or back-ooks, or who are troubled with medached or back-ooks, or who are troubled with medached or back-ooks, or who are troubled with medached yor despendent feelings, are already we'll on the road which leads to instancy and suicide.

"Dr. Miles Medical Co., I cannot find language in which to express my appreciation of the great betteful I have derived from the use of your Besterative Nervine. When life became a burden I would use the Nervine to soothe my waskened nerves, and to caim my exhausted and irritable brain."

—Max H. Brows, Rochester, N. Y.

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If a body treats a body
To a glass of Rye,
If a body tells a body
Which is best to try;

If the pair their eyes are winking. Here's the reason why— Ten to one they both are drinking "Royal Ruby" Rys. "Royal Ruby" Rye Whisky is guaranteed absolutely pure and eleven years old. Its great popularity attests its merits. It is "a rye that is a Rye," recommended for the invalid, the convalescent and the connoisseur, put up on honor and quality guaranteed. (Bottled at distillery.) ROYAL WINE CO.

Ask for it. \$1.50 per quart bottle. For sale by Scribner & Aldworth, Druggists.

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AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.





